

SWEEPSTAKE UPON SWEEPSTAKE

CANADA ADDING OTHERS TO ITS SERIES OF VICTORIES.

A Manitoba Steer Carries Off Similar Honors to Those Won by a Half-Brother in 1912.

When Glencarnock I, the Aberdeen-Angus steer, owned by Mr. McGregor of Brandon, Manitoba, carried off the sweepstakes at the Chicago Live Stock Show in 1912, it was considered to be a great victory for barley, oats and grass versus corn. So that there might be no doubt of the superiority of barley feeding, Manitoba climate, and judgment in selecting the animal, Mr. McGregor placed in competition in 1913, another Aberdeen-Angus, a half-brother to the animal that won last year, and secured a second victory in the second year. In other classes he had excellent winnings, but the big victory was the sweepstakes for the best steer. This victory proved that Manitoban-grown barley and oats, and prairie hay, had properties better than any contained in corn, which in the past has been looked upon as being superior to other grains in fattening and finishing qualities. Not only this, but Glencarnock's victory proves that the climate of the prairie provinces of western Canada, in combination with rich foods that are possessed by that country, tends to make cattle raising a success at little cost.

Other winnings at the live stock show which placed western Canada in the class of big victories were: Three firsts, seven seconds, and five other prizes in Clydesdales.

The winners, Bryce, Taber, Sutherland, Sinton, Mutch, McLean, Haggerty, Leckie and the University of Saskatchewan are like family names in Saskatchewan. Each one had "the goods" that won honor to himself and combined made a name and record for Saskatchewan.

Look at the recent victories won by western Canada within the past three years.

In February, 1911, Hill & Sons of Lloydminster, Saskatchewan, showed a peck of oats at the National Corn Exposition, held at Columbus, Ohio, and carried off the Colorado silver trophy, valued at \$1,500.

In February, 1913, the same men, father and son, had a similar victory at Columbia, N. C., and should they win in 1914 at Dallas, Texas, they will own the trophy.

In 1911, Seager Wheeler of Rosthern won \$1,000 in gold at the New York Land Show for the best 100 pounds of wheat.

In 1913 at the Dry Farming Congress at Lethbridge, Alberta, Mr. Holmes of Cardston won the \$2,500 Rumley engine for best wheat in the world.

In 1913, at the Dry Farming Congress, held at Tulsa, Okla., Mr. P. Gerlack of Allen, Saskatchewan, carried off the honors and a threshing machine for the best bushel of wheat shown in competition with the world.

In 1913 at the International Dry Farming Congress at Tulsa, Okla., Canada won the majority of the world's honors in individual classes, and seven out of the sixteen sweepstakes, including the grand prize for the best bushel of hard wheat.

The grand prize, a threshing machine, was won by Paul Gerlack for best bushel of hard wheat, which weighed 71 pounds to the bushel, and was of the Marquis variety.

In the district in which the wheat was grown that won this prize, there were thousands of acres this year that would have done as well. Mr. Gerlack is to be congratulated, as well as the province of Saskatchewan, and western Canada as a whole, for the great success that has been achieved in both grain and cattle.

Other prizes at the same place were:

Best peck of barley, Nicholas Tetmiger, Claresholm, Alberta.

Best peck of oats, E. J. Lanigan, Elfron, Saskatchewan.

Best bushel of flax, John Plewa, Canaduff, Saskatchewan.

Best sheaf of barley, A. H. Crossman, Kindersley, Saskatchewan.

Best sheaf of flax, R. C. West, Kindersley, Saskatchewan.

Best sheaf of oats, Arthur Perry, Cardston, Alberta.

In district exhibits, Swift Current, Saskatchewan, won the Board of Trade Award, with Maple Creek second.

Other exhibitors and winners were:

Red flite spring wheat, E. A. Fredrick, Maple Creek.

Other variety of hard spring wheat, S. Englehart, Abernethy, Sask.

Black oats, Alex Woolley, Horton, Alta.

Western rye grass, W. S. Creighton, Stalwart, Sask.

Sheaf of Red flite wheat, R. H. Carter, Fort Qu'Appelle, Sask.

Sheaf of Marquis wheat, C. N. Carney, Dymart, Sask.

Oats, any other variety, Wm. S. Simpson, Pamburn, Sask.

Two-rowed barley, R. H. Carter, Fort Qu'Appelle, Sask.

Six-rowed barley, R. H. Carter, Fort Qu'Appelle, Sask.

Western rye grass—Arthur Perry, Cardston, Alta.

Alsike clover, Seager Wheeler, Rosthern, Sask.—Advertisement

AFRO-AMERICAN CULLINGS

It is the reproach oftenest brought against the colored laborer that he loves pleasure too well to work steadily week in and week out the year round, and the charge is well founded, though it is equally true as regards a part of the native whites. Happy-go-lucky habits inherited from slave ancestors are in large part responsible for the disbelief of the whites in the manifest improvement in the material condition of the colored people. Cannerymen in the Chesapeake basin often import foreign labor from Baltimore through the padrones, because the newcomers can be counted upon to stick by the job the season through, while the colored laborer is apt to run off to a camp-meeting or take a trip to Baltimore when the cannery is busiest. Housewives are driven nearly mad by the impossibility of knowing whether the cook will report for duty on any given morning. When spring comes and the men have regular work and wages, the women desert the kitchens and let their husbands or lovers support them. With late autumn, when the farm work is done and many farm laborers are idle, the women are glad to go back to the kitchen in order that there may be money for the household. Thrift is a lesson that the descendant of the slave is slow in learning.

In spite of much idleness, however, and extravagant indulgence in pleasure, the colored people of the Chesapeake basin are vastly transformed for the better in outward aspect within the past generation. The colored folk that crowd the villages on Saturday night are far better dressed than many European peasant proprietors. Indeed, the colored man's improvidence is apt to take the form of over-indulgence in dress and display. A colored farmer on the eastern shore of Virginia, finding himself with more than \$2,000 in bank at the end of the season, bought five vehicles of various kinds. The bicycle is already much used by the colored people, and it will not be many years before colored men in the Chesapeake basin will be seen driving their own autos.—A. E. Vallandigham.

The clinic of the negro school is showing every day more plainly the price southern white people have paid for their neglect of the problem of the backward race. A cook in a famous Nashville hotel, followed to her home, was found to house in a cellar beneath a foul tenement, to the last degree unsanitary. From this she passed daily to the preparation of food for fastidious whites. A student nurse found a colored baby sick of a contagious disease lying staring up at a clothesline stretched across the crowded, untidy cabin, on which hung the spotless linen destined to be sent back to an exclusive white home.

Here in the north the doctrine of social interdependence has been pretty thoroughly learned. We know, if we do not live up to our knowledge, that the rich pay a terrible toll for the degradation of the poor. In the south, it would seem, there has been too much trust among the less inquiring classes that the negro's sins against sanitation would react only upon himself. They are awake now. Five thousand students in southern colleges are this year studying Dr. Weatherford's book on the race problem. The rank and file are coming to see that the tying up of negro religion with social hygiene is likely to have results incalculably important to the whole south.—Mary Bronson Hartt, in the Boston Transcript.

Fifteen thousand colored men in Paris are forming a trades union to resist the efforts of the white workmen, who are claimed to be attempting to prevent the colored men from getting an increase in pay. The union will include chauffeurs, hotel porters, domestic servants and others.

To the Department of Public Instruction and Fine Arts of Spain has been allotted \$63,000 for use toward establishing and improving workshops of the country's industrial schools.

Canada is nearly 30 times as large as Great Britain and Ireland, the total area of the Dominion being only 237,000 square miles less than the whole continent of Europe.

A Freiburg physician reported in his practice alone seven persons whose eyes were permanently injured by gazing at the sun during the progress of an eclipse.

The average woman can get more exhilaration out of a cheap complement than a man can out of a quart of champagne.

Many of the whites in the Chesapeake basin believe that their colored fellow-citizens are not improving materially, morally and intellectually, but he that has known the region for 30 years or so, and who returns to it with a fresh eye, cannot fail to note the improvement that has taken place in that time. The statistics of farming alone in the period between 1909 and 1910 are convincing as to the recent economic improvement of the colored man. In Maryland, Delaware and Virginia, as in many other states, the actual acreage in farms decreased in the decade 1900-1910, but in each of those states the number of colored farmers owning their land decidedly increased. In Delaware the increase was from 322 in 1900 to 496 in 1910; in Maryland, from 3,262 to 3,950; in Virginia, from 26,566 to 32,228.

In each of these states colored tenant farmers are being converted into land owners, for in each the number of tenants is decreasing, while the whole number of negro farmers is increasing. The value of farm lands and buildings owned by colored persons was more than \$22,500,000, and colored tenants and managers were entrusted with the administration of farm lands and buildings to the value of nearly \$25,000,000. Thus the colored farmers of the Chesapeake basin are now in the ownership or occupying of farm lands and buildings to the value of more than \$55,000,000. A generation ago, when the colored people were still almost within the shadow of slavery, a prosperous negro farmer was a rare sight in the Chesapeake basin. In that region the system common in the cotton states of turning over from 20 to 100 acres of land to be cultivated to cotton by a single slave family was little practiced, so that the colored people were not ready to be turned into tenant farmers, and then into land owners. A few free colored persons had owned land in Delaware, Maryland and Virginia while yet slavery flourished.—Baltimore American.

Twenty-two years ago Jonas W. Thomas, a negro of Marlborough county, South Carolina, began his career as a farmer by buying an old horse for \$40.75, and by renting 30 acres of South Carolina land for 1,400 pounds of lint cotton. After four years of hard work and close saving he was able to buy a mule for \$65 and also 67 acres of land. Then he began renting and working farms which belonged to other men. Gradually he was able to buy the land he had been renting. He also found it worth while to open a commissary.

Now Thomas lives in a 12 room house and employs on his \$40,000 plantation, 29 families, consisting of 189 men, women and children. He grows a variety of crops, including cotton, corn, and some garden truck, and raises his own horses, mules, cows and hogs. He has received as much as \$31,000 for his cotton crop alone—400 bales of long staple. On an average he has saved \$3,000 a year for 22 years. All that he now has on his farm is his own, "directly and indirectly," he affirms with justifiable pride. In a single year he has borrowed of one local bank and repaid \$23,000. "Good credit," so Thomas says, "explains a fair share of my success."

There are floating "movies" in the Netherlands.

A bill was introduced in the senate by Senator Kenyon of Iowa providing for the expenditure of \$200,000, the balance remaining in the hands of the freedmen's bureau, for the construction of a home for aged and infirm colored persons in the District of Columbia.

When navigation officially opened April 24, there were in elevators, on steamers and on railroad cars at Ft. William and Port Arthur, at the head of Lake Superior, more than 42,750,000 bushels of grain awaiting transportation.

British exports to Mexico during the first ten months of this year were considerably greater than during similar periods of the two preceding years.

There are 438 iron mines in the United States, employing 65,170 persons, and costing for operation and development \$74,017,830.

A gas buoy broke away from its moorings in the St. Lawrence and drifted for two years, covering a distance of 18,000 miles.

ROUTING

DRY MASH OF GREAT VALUE

Meat or Green Cut Bone Should Be Kept in Front of Laying Hens at All Times During Winter.

The feeding of dry mash to the laying stock means much toward the increased production of eggs. During the winter months about one-fifth of the entire ration consumed by the hen should consist of meat in some form. If they are expected to do their best, and the feeding of dry mash offers an excellent opportunity to give the meat or green cut bone so that it will be evenly distributed and proportioned to the hen. This form of food should be kept constantly in front of the hens unless you feed wet mash, in which case they should be used on alternate days.

The dry mash should consist of two parts bran, one part middlings, one part meal and one part beet scrap and green cut bone. To this may be added if desired one part ground oats. The mash food should be fed in hoppers specially prepared and not placed in open troughs, as by the latter method the hens will waste almost as much as they will eat. The dry mash food is naturally eaten slowly by the hens and at a time when they have no grain food that can be scratched from the litter.

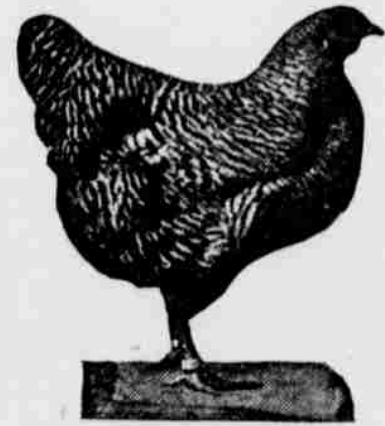
As the dry mash is consumed much more slowly than is the wet all the particles of meat or bone will be best preserved in it and therefore more evenly proportioned than is possible in the wet mash. The slow eating is also of benefit to the hen in many other ways.

WINTER EGGS ARE DESIRABLE

No Branch of Farming Will Show Quicker Losses Than Poor Feeding and Management of Hens.

With the price of eggs so high it stands us in hand to plan our management so that the flock will do its best. It is surprising what good care and intelligent feeding will do in producing winter eggs and on the other hand no branch of farming will show quicker losses than poor feeding and management of the winter layers.

Winter layers must have a comfortable house, plenty of room, plenty of sunlight and ample ventilation. Too much care cannot be given to providing good ventilation. Cold draughts



Prize-Winning Plymouth Rock.

will check the egg production and prove detrimental to the health of the flock.

With a good, clean and dry house and plenty of egg-making foods we will get eggs. On farms where we can feed a variety of grain foods and a mash, once a day, composed of cut clover or alfalfa, steamed and mixed with bran, corn meal and green cut bone, egg production is a simple matter. Feed a tempting variety of grain foods, green foods and meat foods, keep pure water before them and keep the floors so clean that any part may be used for a scratching floor and you can rest assured that you have done your part toward securing winter eggs.

SUCCESS IN PIGEON RAISING

Birds Confined in Houses Quickly Contract Consumption and Die—Require Much Space.

Pigeons begin to lay two weeks after mating. They lay two eggs, which hatch in about 18 days.

The old birds stop feeding the young squab when the next pair hatch. Each pair of birds should be provided with two nests.

Pigeons cannot thrive unless they have a place in which to fly. Confined in houses, they will quickly contract consumption and die. Even in the coldest weather they should be allowed to fly outdoors when they please.

The breeding season is from March to September, but extra good breeders will produce young ten months in the year.

FALLING HAIR MEANS DANDRUFF IS ACTIVE

Save Your Hair! Get a 25 Cent Bottle of Danderine Right Now—Also Stops Itching Scalp.

Thin, brittle, colorless and scraggy hair is mute evidence of a neglected scalp; of dandruff—that awful scurf.

There is nothing so destructive to the hair as dandruff. It robs the hair of its luster, its strength and its very life; eventually producing a feverishness and itching of the scalp, which if not remedied causes the hair roots to shrink, loosen and die—then the hair falls out fast. A little Danderine tonight—now—any time—will surely save your hair.

Get a 25 cent bottle of Knowlton's Danderine from any store, and after the first application your hair will take on that life, luster and luxuriance which is so beautiful. It will become wavy and fluffy and have the appearance of abundance; an incomparable gloss and softness, but what will please you most will be after just a few weeks' use, when you will actually see a lot of fine, downy hair—new hair—growing all over the scalp. Adv.

The Depreciated Area.

Two old colored women were having dinner together in the cabin. The pot of boiled cabbage was on the floor and the dog walked into the room and started to drink out of it. Old Aunt Easter drove him out with the broom, and coming back she gave the other old woman a spoon.

"Liza," she said, "take dis spoon and dip dem dog-laps out o' de cabbage!"

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Ladies, give little chocolate coated HOT SPRINGS LIVER BUTTONS a chance to drive out constipation forever. They never fail. They are so wonderfully good, safe and gentle that the famous physicians in Hot Springs, Ark., prescribe them regularly.

They speedily put the liver, stomach and bowels in the finest of condition, drive out the decomposed matter, and purify the blood.

Thousands upon thousands use them for headache, nervousness, lack of appetite, and that lack of ambition feeling. They are great for clearing the complexion of pimples and blotches. All druggists sell HOT SPRINGS LIVER BUTTONS on money back if not satisfied plan for 25 cents. For free sample write Hot Springs Chemical Co., Hot Springs, Ark.

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GILT EDGE the only ladies' shoe dressing that positively contains OIL. Blacks and polishes ladies' and children's boots and shoes, shines without rubbing. 25c. "French Gloss," 10c.

STAR combination for cleaning and polishing all kinds of russet or tan shoes. 10c. "Dandy" size 25c.

"QUICK WHITE" (in liquid form with sponge) quickly cleans and whitens dirty canvas shoes. 10c and 25c.

BABY ELITE combination for gentlemen who take pride in having their shoes look A1. Restores color and lustre to all black shoes. Polish with a brush or cloth. 10c. "Elite" size 25c.

If your price does not keep the kind you want, send us the dealer in stamps for a full size package, charges paid. WHITTEMORE BROS. & CO.

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